



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

AFRICA.

Smallpox in Monrovia.

LEGATION UNITED STATES,
Monrovia, Liberia, March 3, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the intelligence that we have several cases of smallpox in the city of Monrovia, Liberia. No special effort is being made to prevent its wide spread.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

OWEN L. W. SMITH,
Minister Resident and Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio—Annual report for 1898.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 13, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you my official report for the week ended March 3: There were 400 deaths from all causes, an increase of 15 as compared with the foregoing week; 32 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 8; 51 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 10; 4 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 3; 4 deaths from typhoid fever, the same as before; 1 death from measles, an increase of 1; 3 deaths from beriberi, the same as before, and 50 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 7.

Annual report for 1898.—I have the honor to submit the following report on the health of Rio de Janeiro for the year 1898:

You will find the following tables: (1) Deaths in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in the year 1898; (2) Deaths according to nationality; (3) Births in Rio de Janeiro in 1898; (4) Deaths of children; (5) Meteorological observations; (6) Ship notices.

I feel under obligation to thank the authorities, especially the *directoria geral de Saude publica*, for all the information so courteously extended to me whenever I had occasion to call for it.

The most important factor in forming a correct estimate of these figures is the knowledge of the number of inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro. The sanitary authorities estimate for last year the number at 750,000, and for the present year (1899) 768,000. In my report published in No. 1 of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, I have mentioned the declarations of the director, Prof. Dr. Nuno de Andrade, showing the reasons which have induced him to make the estimate of 750,000 for the population in 1898. Of course that has not the importance of a census—it is but an estimate. I have applied a different standard for making a calculation. According to information furnished by the City Improvements Company, which has a contract for the sewerage service of Rio de Janeiro and its suburbs, there are about 55,000 houses. It may be permissible to estimate on an average 10 to 12 persons for each house; hence there results an estimate for Rio de Janeiro of from 550,000 to 650,000 inhabitants. Of course all such estimates may be contested because they result from what is more or less conjectural.

The statistics of the number of deaths are entirely correct. The number was 15,835, including stillbirths to the number of 1,088; the number of deaths, exclusive of stillbirths, then was 14,747. For